

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 34. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BUSINESS, transacted.
81 Cincinnati, February 19—

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
February 25, 1816.

Information Wanted
Of a certain CHARLES SHAW, who left Shean-
dan county, Virginia, about 5 years since, and is
supposed to be living in Jefferson county, Kentuck-
y. Charles Shaw, his nephew, and son of James
Shaw, deceased, is now near Gallipolis, Ohio, and
wishes to hear from him, if alive. Any person
who will give information of said Charles Shaw, by
letter or otherwise to Joseph Huff, will confer an
obligation on a distressed orphan.
Printers throughout the state of Kentucky, will
please give the above a few insertions.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last,
a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note
of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the
back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes, and
a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliv-
er said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette,
shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
33 August 12

LOST,

A Black Leather Pocket Book,
With four pockets in it—containing 50 dollars, in
Kentucky notes, and 10 in other notes, the names of
the banks not recollecting.
The above pocket book was lost on Monday, the
9th July, being court day. The person who has
found it, by leaving it at the office of the Kentucky
Gazette, will be liberally rewarded.
EDWARD DELANEY.
August 3d, 1816. 32-3*

Two Umbrellas Lost.

Both have a blue silk canopy top—with the
letters R B on the button of the handle of one,
and F B on the other. A favour will be con-
ferred by delivering them at this office.
August 10 33—

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.—
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not
yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to
call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the
same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 8 33

A Baker Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the business of
Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a
bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal
encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Print-
er.
Lexington, July 29, 1816. 31—

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desjardis, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
August 8, 1816 16-11

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUNTMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it.—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. This
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in the saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
testimony I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-
cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
ease for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.
I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a mo-
del to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-
tions.
J. BRYAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the United States,
from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to
the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States,
Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne,
Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and
at any place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited within the
Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Up-
per Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or
adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi Territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the District of Maine and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, north of the
Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, including West-Point and within
the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Delaware, Maryland and
the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Georgia, including that
part of the Creek's land lying within the terri-
torial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound
of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and
at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles to every hundred ra-
tions. The prices of the several component
parts of the ration shall be specified, but the
United States reserve the right of making
such alterations in the price of the component
parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the
price of each part thereof bear a just propor-
tion to the proposed price of the whole ration.
The rations are to be furnished in such quan-
tities, that there shall, at all times, during the
term of the proposed contract, be sufficient
for the consumption of the troops for six
months in advance, of good and wholesome
provisions, if the same shall be required. It
is also to be permitted to all and every of the
commandants of fortified places or posts, to
call for, at seasons, when the same can be
transported, or at any time, in case of urgency,
such supplies of like provisions in advance, as
in the discretion of the commander shall be
deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustained
by the depredations of the enemy, or by means
of the troops of the United States, shall be
paid by the United States at the price of the
article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on
the depositions of two or more persons of cre-
dible characters, and the certificates of a com-
missioned officer, stating the circumstance of
the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished un-
der the contract now in force, have been con-
sumed.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 10—32-10
Office of Claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.
WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.
Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all cases comprised in the notice from
this office of the 3d inst. the following suppli-
mentary regulation must be observed by every
claimant, viz:
Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any of-
ficer of the late army of the United States,
shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer,
in service at the time of giving it, shall be
obtained, such evidence or such certificate
must expressly state, whether any certificate
or other voucher, in relation to the claim in
question has been given, within the knowledge
of such officer. The claimant must also de-
clare, on oath, that he has never received from
any person any such certificate or voucher, or,
if received, must state the cause of its non-
production. In every case the name of the
officer furnishing such certificate or voucher,
together with its date as near as can be as-
certained, will also be required.
RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.
The printers in the United States or Terri-
tories thereof, who are employed to print the
laws of the United States, are requested to
publish this notice for eight weeks suc-
cessively once a week, and send their bills to this
office for payment.
30-8

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April
1816 having provided that where any Military
Land Warrants shall be lost or destroyed, upon
the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Sec-
retary of War, a Patent shall issue in the same
manner as if the Warrant was produced; and
when the same proof shall be produced, that
any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his
Discharge and Certificate of faithful services,
the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be
furnished such Soldier as may entitle him to
his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all
persons comprehended by the provisions of the
said act, to avail themselves of the relief intend-
ed to be granted, the Secretary of the Depart-
ment of War has directed, that in case of Mil-
itary Land Warrants, which have been lost or
destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writ-
ing, state the time, place and manner of such
loss or destruction, the date and number of the
Warrant, and the company and regiment to
which the Soldier belonged and the time of his
discharge; and also the state, county and
township in which he resides. The oaths must
be made before an officer duly qualified to ad-
minister it, and the official character and sig-
nature of such officer must be certified by the
Clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or
by such other officer as is required by the laws
and usages of the state where it is made. Every
application will be advertised one month in
the papers of the state where the applicant re-
sides, before any decision will be made in the
case by the Secretary of the Department. Evi-
dence in corroboration of that of the party,
will be required, where it is not satisfactorily
shewn to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost DISCHARGES, the depo-
sition, in addition to the time, place and man-
ner of the loss or destruction of the DIS-
CHARGE, must set forth, the time and place of
enlistment, the company and regiment to which
the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge
—the date of the discharge, and the rank and
name of the officer who signed it.—It must also
state whether the discharge contained the cer-
tificate of faithful service, required by law, or
the words "HONORABLY DISCHARGED," or
words of that import. The deposition of a
disinterested witness, as to the service and dis-
charge of the applicant, is required in corrobo-
ration of his own testimony. Where this is
not produced, the reason of its non-production
must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony
must be authenticated in the manner prescrib-
ed in case of the lost Warrants. Where the
precise date or numbers cannot be stated,
they may be stated to the best of the recollec-
tion of the witnesses, whose credibility the Ma-
gistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify
in the usual form.

The publishers of the laws of the United
States, will insert the above once a week for
three weeks
July 29th, 1816. 33-3

Notice.

AGREEABLY to a decree of the Fayette
A Circuit Court, at the August term 1811,
will be exposed to sale on the 27th of August
next, all the right and title of William Hays
heirs, to one hundred acres of land—situate
on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of
Marble creek, one mile from Grimes's mill
and now in the possession of — Hunter
and adjoining John Hunter. Sale to com-
mence at eleven o'clock, at Hunters on the
premises.

WALTER CARR, } Commissioners.
JAMES MARTIN, }
July 12, 1816 32-4w*
A mistake in the above advertisement
published the week before last, renders it ne-
cessary to postpone the day of sale to the 27th
instant.
W. C. & J. M.

TAN YARD & FARM,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on moderate terms, his
Tan Yard and Farm in Clark County 12 miles east
of Lexington. This is thought one of the best
stands for business in the state—there is a good
dwelling house and kitchen with every other nec-
essary building on the premises, about 13 tan vats,
a good shop, &c. Payments will be made to suit
the purchaser—a good and sufficient title will be
made to the above property. Apply to the subscriber on
the premises, and possession given immediately.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.
August 11. 33-3p

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew
Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for
**Tallow, Hogs Lard and Kitchen
Grease,**
At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
THOMAS TIBBATS.
August 5th, 1816. 32

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulletto man named BAILY, generally called
Capt Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjunct story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.
THOMAS WINN.
May 7, 1816. 204

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making further provisions for settling claims
to land in the Territory of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That every person and the
legal representatives of every person, who be-
fore the fifth day of February, one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen, settled on and im-
proved any tract of land reserved for the use
of schools, or seminaries of learning, and who
had not the same been reserved, would have
had the right of pre-emption within the tract
of country set apart by the third section of the
act of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand
eight hundred and fourteen entitled, "An act
confirming certain claims to land in the Illi-
nois Territory, and providing for their loca-
tion," to satisfy the unlocated claims to land
in the said Territory, shall be, and they here-
by are authorised and allowed until the first
day of October, one thousand eight hundred
and sixteen, to enter the same, for purchase,
with the register and receiver of public mon-
ies of the land office at Kaskaskia; and it
shall be the duty of the register and receiver,
to enter the same for purchase, according to
the provisions of this and the said recited act:
Provided, that such person or persons shall not
have entered in right of pre-emption other
lands in lieu thereof in virtue of the third sec-
tion of an act to amend the aforesaid act, pass-
ed the twenty seventh day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
register and receiver of public money shall
have power, and they are hereby authorised to
select any other vacant and unappropriated
lands within the tract set apart to satisfy con-
firmed claims as aforesaid, in lieu of such of
the lands formerly reserved for a seminary of
learning, and for the support of schools as
have been appropriated in satisfaction of an-
cient grants, or confirmed improvement claims,
or as shall be entered in right of pre-emption,
according to the provisions of the preceding
section of this act: Provided, that the lands
thus to be selected shall be taken as near ad-
jacent to those in lieu of which they are selected
as an equal quantity of land of like quality
can be obtained, and shall be reserved and ap-
propriated for the same purpose.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of the second section of an act pass-
ed the twenty seventh day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen, respecting
the settlers on the fractional sections and
quarter sections within the aforesaid reserved
tract, shall extend to all other settlers on the
fractional section or quarter sections within
the Kaskaskia district.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all
the claims filed in the name of the original
claimants, or their heirs, not exceeding four
hundred acres, contained in a list transmitted
to the commissioner of the general land office,
by Michael Jones, register, and S. Bond, receiv-
er of public monies of the land office for the
district of Kaskaskia, bearing date the twenty-
ninth day of March, one thousand eight hun-
dred and fifteen, be, and they hereby are con-
firmed to the original claimants, or their heirs,
Provided, that the said claims hereby con-
firmed be, and they hereby are deemed and ta-
ken to be unlocated claims, and they shall not
in anywise defect or interfere with locations
made in virtue of other authorised claims on
lands improved by the said claimants or oth-
ers.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the
claimants whose claims are confirmed by vir-
tue of the fourth section of this act, and all
others lawfully holding confirmed unlocated
claims for land within the tract reserved by
the before recited act of the sixteenth day of
April, one thousand eight hundred and four-
teen, be allowed until the first day of October,
one thousand eight hundred and sixteen to re-
ceive the same; and the said claims shall be
receivable in payment for public lands within
the said reserved tract, conformably with the
provisions of the last above mentioned act,
and of the present act, any time prior to the
first day of October, one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixteen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all
persons or their legal representatives, entitled
to the right of pre-emption of lands within
the boundary specified in the before recited
act, of the sixteenth day of April, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fourteen, which lands
have not been surveyed under the authority of
the United States, shall be, and they hereby
are allowed a further time, for making their
entries with the register of the land office, un-
til the lands upon which they have respec-
tively settled and improved shall be surveyed
by the United States, and until the expiration
of six months next thereafter.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every
person, whose claim to a tract of land within
the Illinois Territory, is confirmed by this or
any former act, and who has not previously
obtained a patent for the same from the gov-
ernor either of the territory north-west of the
Ohio, or of the Indiana Territory, shall, when-
ever his claims shall have been located and sur-
veyed, be entitled to receive from the register
of the land office at Kaskaskia, a certificate
stating that the claimant is entitled to receive
a patent for such tract of land by virtue of
this act, for which certificate, the register
shall receive one dollar; and which certificate
shall entitle the party to a patent for the said
tract, which shall issue in like manner as is
provided by law for lands purchased of the
United States.

April 25, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Authorising the President of the United States
to employ a skilful Assistant in the corps of
Engineers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States be, and he is hereby authorised
to employ, in addition to the corps of engi-
neers as now established, a skilful assistant,
whose compensation shall be such as the Pre-
sident of the United States shall think prop-
er, not exceeding the allowance to the chief of
ficer of that corps.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain purchasers of public
land in the Mississippi Territory

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That every person who,
since the first day of April, one thousand eight
hundred and eleven, and prior to the eight-
eenth day of June, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twelve, had purchased any tract or
tracts of public land in the Mississippi Terri-
tory, not exceeding in the whole six hundred
and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be
a fractional section or sections, or fractional
section classed with an entire section, and
whose lands have not already been actually
sold or reverted to the United States for non-
payment of part of the purchase money, shall
be allowed the further time of two years and
eight months from and after the expiration of
the present period already given by law for
completing the payment of the said purchase
money; which further term of two years and
eight months shall be allowed only on the con-
dition, that all arrears of interest on the pur-
chase money shall have been paid on or before
the time shall have expired for completing
the payment of the purchase money: Provided
that in all cases in which the time for com-
pleting the payments of the purchase money
have expired, or shall expire, before the first
day of July next, the interest may be paid on
or before that day. But in case of failure in
paying either the arrears, or the residue of
principal with the accruing interest, as is
herein provided, the tract of land shall forth-
with be advertised and offered for sale, in the
same manner, and on the same terms as is di-
rected by law in case of lands not paid for
within the limited term, and shall revert in
like manner, if the sum due with interest be
not at such sale bidden and paid. And in cases
where any tract or tracts of lands in said
Territory, not exceeding, in the whole, six
hundred and forty acres, unless the tract be a
fractional section or sections, or fractional sec-
tion classed with an entire section, have, since
the first day of October last reverted to the
United States for default of payment, the origi-
nal purchaser may again enter the same tract
or tracts at the price at which such tract or
tracts were originally sold; and all monies
which such original purchaser may have paid
shall be replaced to his credit by the receiver
of public monies for the district in which the
land may lie, and such repurchases
shall be allowed the same benefit of the exten-
sion of the time of payment created by this
act, as though no such reversal had occur-
ed: Provided, That such original purchas-
er shall make to the proper officer such appli-
cation for such re-entry as is required by
law for the entry of lands on or before the first
day of July next, and that the land so re-
verted shall not have then been previously resold.

April 24, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a surveyor
of the public lands in the Territories of Illi-
nois and Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That a surveyor of the
lands of the United States in the Territories of
Illinois and Missouri shall be appointed, whose
duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number
of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and to
cause so much of the land above mentioned,
as the President of the United States shall direct,
and to which the titles of the Indian tribes
have been extinguished, to be surveyed and
divided in the manner, and to do and perform
all such other acts in relation to such lands, as
the surveyor general is authorised and directed
to do in relation to the same, or the lands ly-
ing north-west of the river Ohio; and it shall
also be the duty of the surveyor to cause to be
surveyed the lands in the said Territories the
claims to which have been or hereafter may be
confirmed by an act of congress, which have
not already been surveyed according to law;
and generally to do and perform all and singular
the duties required by law to be performed
by the principal deputy surveyor for the Terri-
tory of Missouri; and shall transmit to the
registers of the land offices within the said Terri-
tories, respectively, general and particular
plats of all the lands surveyed, or to be sur-
veyed, and shall also forward copies of said plats
to the commissioner of the general land office;
fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors,
chain carriers, and axemen: Provided, that the
whole expense of surveying and making the
lines shall not exceed three dollars for every
mile that shall be run, surveyed and mark-
ed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
surveyor of the lands of the United States ap-
pointed in pursuance of this act, shall be allowed
an annual compensation of one thousand dol-
lars, and shall be entitled to receive from indi-
viduals the following fees: that is to say, for
recording the surveys executed by any of the
deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for
every mile of the boundary line of such survey,
and for a certified copy of a plat of a survey in
his office, twenty-five cents, and that all the
plats of surveys, and all other papers and docu-
ments pertaining, or which did pertain to the
office of the surveyor general under the Spanish
government within the limits of the Territory
of Missouri, or to the office of principal deputy
surveyor for said territory, or pertaining to the
office of surveyor general, or to any office hereto-
fore established or authorised for the purpose
of executing or recording surveys of lands
within the limits of the Territories of Missou-
ri and Illinois, shall be delivered to the sur-
veyor of the lands of the United States, au-
thorised to be appointed by this act; and any
plat of survey duly certified by the said sur-
veyor shall be admitted as evidence in any of
the courts of the United States or Territories
thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so
much of the act entitled "an act extend-
ing the powers of the surveyor general to the
Territory of Louisiana and for other pur-
poses," passed February twenty-eighth, one
thousand eight hundred and six, as provides
for the appointment of a principal deputy sur-
veyor, and so much of any act of Congress hereto-
fore passed as is repugnant to, or inconsis-
tent with, any provision of this act, be, and the
same is hereby repealed.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

CONFESSION

Lieutenant Richard Smith,

Who is now in the Philadelphia prison under sentence of death, for the murder of Captain JOHN CARSON.

I, RICHARD SMITH, being about to take my departure to the eternal world, leave this brief narrative of the most important events of my life, that others who "know the right and get the wrong pursue," may profit by my misfortunes, and weep at the untimely exit of a wretched fellow being, who, through guilt and crime the most hideous, most awful and most tremendous, has brought down upon his devoted head the vengeance of a just and an avenging Heaven; and who, instead of enjoying the happiness and felicity which are anticipated in this life, is about to depart to the world of spirits, and "make his peace with those who were before the flood!" He rests his only hope on the forbearance and all-atoning mercy of the Saviour of sinners.

I was born in Ireland, in the town of Sligo, of respectable and worthy parents, who once rolled in the wealth, and "basked in the sunny beams" of luxury and grandeur. My father, Samuel Smith, was a merchant of good standing, whose affairs were supported by his friends to be prosperous, until the fluctuations, and uncertainties of trade, reduced him to the alternative of insolvency, when his property was conveyed to the benefit of his creditors.

Shortly after his failure, my father died, at which time I was in my infancy, and I was left with "no father's guardian hand to maintain me in the paths of virtue."—About one year afterwards my mother again married, and I left the land of my nativity, and was conveyed to this country. Alas!

"No mother's care, Shielded my infant innocence with prayer." At the age of three years I was sent forth into the world, destitute of that affectionate care, and that concern for my future conduct in life, which are enjoined by the dictates of paternal affection, and the precepts of parental love. I was emphatically "launched into life, without an oar," and my untimely fate speaks in a voice of thunder to the ears of unheeding and inattentive parents. I am but a youth, alas! to be cut down before the blossoms of manhood have hardly expanded. I have had my expectations of earthly felicity; but the beams of hope cannot now irradiate the gloomy confines of my solitary cell! But a few days and my thread of life is spun! and a disgraceful and ignominious death is the reward of wickedness the most awful!

But to return to my narrative. Shortly after I arrived in Philadelphia, I was placed at school in Germantown, where I remained about four years, under the protection of a relative, and made proficiency in those studies which are first pursued by youth. Nothing remarkable was then evinced which could afford a suspicion that I was to be doomed to the most execrable of deaths; that, raised between Heaven and earth, my soul was to take its flight to unknown regions; or that an uncommon share of infamy awaited my foot steps. At the age of seven years I left Germantown, and was placed under the protection of my uncle, the hon. Daniel Clarke, of N. Orleans. The great wealth and honorable distinction of my uncle served to raise me from the more ordinary paths of life, and as I advanced in years, I believed myself at liberty to tread beneath my feet, the more humble worms of the dust. For several years, kindness and plenty showered their blessings upon me, and I rioted, incautious, in all the plenitude and extravagance of vice the most odious and detestable.

My uncle, who had made me his son by adoption, endeavored to restrain me in my licentious course, and effect my return to virtuous habits. Wild and overbearing in disposition and ungovernable in temper, I felt that my will was my only guide, and spurned with disdain the wholesome lessons which an affectionate benefactor endeavored—alas! how vainly!—to impress upon the stubborn heart of an unheeding libertine! I gave loose to the reins of every dissipation; and embraced with the utmost adoration, every shadow of human bliss, and grasped at pleasure which had no reality except in name. Thus passed the days of my youth, which, had they been devoted to innocent pursuits, might have laid the foundation of a good old age; and instead of my sun "setting in the morning of my days," I might have lived to be a comfort to my relatives!

But all the promised blandishments of fortune—the golden assurances of every thing requisite to my happiness in life, if I would desert the society of wickedness—had no effect on my previous determination. Sailing in the stream of a pleasing delusion, vice at last succeeded to crime, and I was banished from the abode of my only benefactor and friend, and was compelled to seek, without satisfaction, that support from fortune, which the hand of affection had so liberally bestowed. The voice of my protector still followed me, with offers of forgiveness on promised amendment, which were gladly embraced, and I again returned to receive the welcome and embraces of my uncle.

Notwithstanding my promises of reformation, the sun arose to view new deeds of misconduct, and returned to the bed of Tithonus with tidings of new disgrace.—Ungrateful, I did not adhere to my pledge of future good conduct; with no other ideas than such as brought to my view the pleasures of dissipation, which to me had become as *second nature*, I forgot what I owed to the kindness and clemency of my benefactor and friend. I will not relate the particular circumstances and scenes of my life with which I have been intimate; suffice it to say, a particular detail would chill the soul and exhaust the patience of the reader.

At the age of eighteen, I left the abode of my uncle, and repaired to the city of Washington, where I was honored with an introduction to the secretary of war, through the kind agency of the hon. Jas. Brown, senator in congress from Louisiana. I applied for the commission of a subaltern, and on the 3d of May 1813, received the appointment of lieutenant in the 23d regiment of infantry, at that time commanded by colonel Brown, but which was afterwards consolidated with the 6th regiment under the command of colonel Miller. Shortly after entering the army, I had the satisfaction to be appointed adjutant of the regiment to which I belonged. An unfortunate occurrence, however, tended to render my situation, for a time peculiarly unpleasant. Lieutenant Burr, of the same regiment, was also appointed adjutant, it is supposed through mistake; an altercation consequently ensued between us, which was followed by a duel, fought at Sacket's Harbor in June, 1814, when we were both wounded. The consequence, however, was, that lieutenant Burr resigned his commission.

From the period of my commencement in the service of my country, until the time when the army was disbanded, I was incessantly engaged. At the capture of Fort George I had

the gratification of being presented with the thanks of my commanding officer, as well as the thanks of general Gaines and others for the services which I had rendered on various occasions. While in the army my benefactor and relative, departed this life, and a fortune which I had calculated on enjoying, was bequeathed to another; which afforded me an exemplification of the futility of our hopes, and the vanity of earthly expectations.

After the army was disbanded, I came to Philadelphia, where, alas! I met with her who is the cause of my present misery. I will not attempt to describe the arts and intrigues which were practised to induce me to take this evil woman to my bosom; a woman who is versed in all the wiles and machinations of that diabolical spirit which possessed the heart of the first of her race, and caused the fall of mankind. O ye youth! who are wont to be dazzled with the blandishments of female beauty, look at the condition of him who but a short time since was happy, and comparatively innocent! The ways of virtue, once swerved from, are hard to be regained; and vice succeeded to crime till the whole heart was wrapped in guilt. Had I known the peculiar situation in which Ann Carson was placed, at the time in which I was seduced, by her into the hands of matrimony, her endeavors would have proved fruitless. But with the most poignant adversity for a companion, I was led to embrace every object, and believe every assertion, which had a tendency to alleviate my condition, and point to a moment even of happiness the most ideal! I sighed and cast a

"Longing, lingering look behind," upon that happy period of life when plenty attended my footsteps, and when I might have laid the foundation of a useful and virtuous life.

While in this dilemma of mind, the subtle wiles of a designing and inconstant woman, who forgot the ties which connected her to her husband, and banished far away all those incitements which should bind her to her kindred, presented themselves before me, clothed in the garb of plausibility and seeming virtue. I suffered myself to be deceived by her incantations and for a while thought that I was in the possession of happiness. I have now found, from bitter experience, that the extremes of happiness and misery border on each other; and that it is but a step from the height of felicity to that of earthly pain. But the public no doubt have been made fully acquainted with my enormous guilt; and did they know all the circumstances which led to the murder of Capt. Carson, they would drop a tear at the credulity and folly of man, and call to their bosoms a little of that charity for the weakness of human nature, which they have hitherto denied me.

May others, after witnessing my untimely fate, guard against the seductions of the world, and avoid the path which I have unceasingly pursued. I commenced my career in vice, and have approached step by step, unto my present infamy. Beware ye young men, giddy and thoughtless of the wiles of the "strange woman," for her ways are as "the gates of Hell going down to the Chambers of death."

But a few days longer and I shall cease to exist. In obedience to the laws of my country, as well as the divine precept that "whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," I shall shortly resign my life to him who gave it! never more to embrace my hands in the blood of a fellow mortal—Oh! how solemn is the thought, that I must soon be launched into eternity—and then in such a manner! Disgrace and infamy will attend my name hereafter! O! may my unhappy fate speak to the bosoms of youth, that they may avoid these temptations, which have beset me, and the commission of vices which inevitably lead to the blackest crimes. And O! may He, who has imparted pardon to murderers, look on me with an eye of mercy, through the merits of his Son!!!

From the Pennsylvania Republican, July 23.

Mrs. ANN SMITH—ALIAS CARSON. On Saturday morning last this lady, together with two male travelling companions, were committed to the goal of Dauphin county. Their arrests were grounded upon intelligence received from Philadelphia, from a very confidential source, that Mrs. Smith had associated herself with two or three ruffians, with a determination to visit the governor's residence, seize his person, and extort from him, by violence, a pardon for Richard Smith.

She and her associates were discovered to be in town on Thursday and Friday last, and from their conduct and conversation, suspicions were excited that they were the persons mentioned in the intelligence from Philadelphia. They were accordingly watched with care, and on Saturday morning were apprehended and committed to prison.

One of them calling himself Owen D. Jones, drove the gig in which Mrs. Smith travelled; the other, who calls himself Nathl. B. Burd, travelled in a gig by himself. The former drove an iron grey and the latter a bay horse, neither of them apparently very valuable. We mention the animals, because it is probable both they and the gigs were hired in Philadelphia.

Jones stated previously to being arrested, that he had been an officer in the same regiment with Richard Smith, and manifested much anxiety for his pardon. Burd says he is from Norfolk, Va. he disclaims all knowledge of the purpose of Jones and Mrs. Smith, and states that he fell in with them by accident a short distance from this place. On examination, however, it appeared that the clothing, &c. of the three persons were distributed between their two trunks. Jones still persists in calling Mrs. S. his sister, although she herself does not affect to conceal her real name and character.

We before mentioned that Jones stated he had been in the military service of the United States. From information, derived from an authentic source, it seems both he and Burd have suffered "for their country's good."

From the statements of a person now residing in Middletown, who saw these men as they passed through that place, it appears that they have not been long released from the penitentiary. The person says Jones' real name is Elijah Brown, and that of Burd—Dayton, and that they long since received the Governor's pardon, on the representation of the directors of the prison. Jones has the initials E. D. impressed upon one of his arms with Indian Ink. A pair of large pistols, a dirk and sundry files &c. were found in their possession.

Unless bail be procured, the trio must remain in confinement until September term.

THE FIRE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 3. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of this town were aroused with the dreadful cry of "fire." The flames were discovered issuing from some out-buildings in the

rear of Dr. Carter's dwelling house, and Messrs. Raymonds' hat manufactory, and nearly opposite the office of the Virginia Herald. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the defective means of giving the alarm, the flames had communicated to several buildings before a sufficient number of citizens could be assembled to check their progress. And when they were assembled, so destitute were they of the necessary implements for pulling down houses, &c. that the utmost efforts of ill-directed zeal were ineffectual. The flames progressed slowly and steadily to the buildings fronting on the street, and threatened the destruction of the fairest portion of the town. Fortunately it had rained all night, and a heavy shower fell at that period, which, with the calmness of the wind, and the most devoted and persevering efforts of the citizens, prevented the houses on the opposite side of the street from catching.—The whole row of wooden buildings between George street on the north, and Mr. Shultice's fire proof house, on the south, consisting of nine front tenements, with all their back buildings, were consumed.

Owing to the wetness of the night, the fire communicated from house to house so slowly, that most of the furniture and goods were saved. We are happy in being able to state, that the aggregate loss is inconsiderable. Most of the houses were insured.

How the fire originated has not been ascertained. No suspicion, as far as we can learn, exists of its having been the work of an incendiary; and yet it is difficult to trace it to an accidental source.

The persons who were deprived of their homes on this occasion, were—Mr. Edward Shaw, dr. goods and grocery; Mr. Walter Gregory (tailor) shop and dwelling house; Messrs. H. and E. Rymond & Co. hat manufactory; Dr. Charles L. Carter, shop and dwelling house; Mr. Peter Spilman, merchant tailor, shop and dwelling house; Drs. Carmichael and Brown, shops; Mr. Harris Walker, tailor, shop and dwelling house; and Mr. James Heath, dwelling.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

Hydrophobia.—A negro fellow belonging to the estate of Mrs. Menude, who was bitten by a mad dog on the 1st of April last, on Prioleau's wharf, died of hydrophobia on the night of Tuesday, the 9th inst. Immediately after he was bitten, the wound was burned with caustic, and he was put under a course of mercury for forty days, which availed nothing. He appeared to enjoy very good health, until the day before his death, being 97 days after he was bitten.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

We translate the following from the Journal du Commerce of May 17. M. Y. Col.

A new case is related which tends to prove that washing with soap has the efficacy of preventing the dreadful effects of canine madness. In 1786, a hound bit three dogs; at the moment when a person endeavored to rescue a bitch from the furious tooth of the rabid animal, she was bitten, and the person was scratched in the hand, the skin was even torn. This gentleman threw the bitch into a reservoir of water, and washed her with plenty of soap, in such a manner that her whole body was covered with froth; and he performed the like operation on himself. At the end of some days, the other two dogs bitten who had not been washed, went mad and were killed. The bitch experienced no harm and died of old age; her master is still in excellent health. This event happened in the parish of Vielle, canton of St. Sever, department of Landes.

From the Asiatic Journal of March, 1816.

HYDROPHOBIA.

[Cured by vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London.] "If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another portion. A physician of Padua called Count Sonissa, got intelligence of it at Udine, and tried the same remedy on a patient that was bro't to the Padua Hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing, and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my Decid paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

TO MEDICAL MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

The Philadelphia Medical Society contemplates publishing, as soon as sufficient materials shall have been collected, a volume of Transactions.

With a view of embodying in these Transactions the numerous important Medical facts which may occur in the widely extended practice of this country, the society thought proper, by a resolution adopted at its last session, to require the Corresponding Secretaries publicly to solicit information, from the different parts of the United States. In compliance with that resolution, the Corresponding Secretaries take the liberty of respectfully soliciting the Physicians of the United States generally, and especially the distant members, to aid the Society in the accomplishment of this important object.

Without presuming to dictate to their medical brethren what subjects are most deserving attention, the Corresponding Secretaries cannot refrain from inviting the Physicians of the United States to an attentive observation and critical investigation of the epidemic and endemic diseases of their country. They are also desirous of obtaining information on other medical subjects, as well as on the collateral branches of science connected with the medical profession; sensible that the collection and comparison of facts, resulting from well conducted experiments, and attentive observations minutely and accurately detailed, must be an important desideratum to all who are desirous of the advancement of medical science. Communications intended for the Society may be directed to

JOSEPH WOOLLENS, M. D. No. 292, n. 3d street, or JOHN BARNES, M. D. No. 275, n. 2d street,

Corresponding Secretaries of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

* * * * * Editors of Newspapers and other periodical publications in the United States favorable to the progress of Medical Science, are requested to insert the above.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE.

A College under this name has been established at Meadville, in the north-western part

of Pennsylvania. The Rev. TIMOTHY ALDEN has been elected President. Mr. Alden lately made a tour through the eastern and middle States, for the purpose of soliciting donations in aid of the institution. The result of his exertions was the collection of 4,103 dollars in money, lands, books, &c. Of this sum, more than 3,000 dollars was obtained in Boston and the vicinity. The sum subscribed at Meadville was nearly 6,000, making in all about 10,000 dollars.

We have seen the first number of a work, entitled the *Alleghany Magazine*, published at Meadville, and conducted by President Alden. It is issued monthly, and will contain religious, literary, agricultural and miscellaneous information.

OGILVIE'S ESSAYS.

Mr. Ogilvie is assiduously devoting the leisure and mental energy which returning health affords, in preparing for the press, a volume which will make its appearance in a few weeks.

The essential publicity of his pursuits, will, he trusts, render an apology necessary, for explaining, through the medium of the press, the object of this publication.

He has recently connected a course of lectures on Rhetoric (accompanied by exercises in Composition, Criticism, and Elocution) with oratorical exhibitions on the rostrum. He has delivered this course of lectures, during the preceding year, for the first time, to a class of students in the college of South Carolina, and intimated his intention of delivering the same course to successive classes, formed in other American universities.

As so advanced a stage in the prosecution of the design he has undertaken, it will, he conceives, be proper to afford the intelligent part of the public, the means of deciding how far he is qualified to discharge the duties of a philosophical lecturer, by evidence more unequivocal and direct than the favorable testimonials of any faculty or board of trustees, however intelligent and respectable.

It is the primary object of this volume to afford this direct and unequivocal evidence.

The first—On the nature, extent, and limits of human knowledge.

The second—On the cardinal importance of the study of Mathematical Science, as a branch of liberal education, and as connected with the attainment of superior ability and skill in the exercise of Oratory.

The third—On moral Fiction, in which he has endeavored to analyse and illustrate the nature and objects of Moral Fiction, as contradistinguished from History, Biography, and Moral Philosophy; to ascertain the rank it is entitled to claim as a medium for illustrating the principles and inculcating the lessons of practical morality, and furnish a criterion for discriminating fictions that are instructive and salutary from such as are useless and noxious.

It will, he trusts be admitted that the subjects of these essays are fairly chosen in reference to the view, with which this volume is committed to the press: they are subjects in the highest degree interesting and important, and fitted to exercise the ingenuity and task the strength of the most penetrating and cultivated intellect. In an attempt to illustrate these subjects, (if it should attract any degree of public attention,) no elegance of diction, no splendor of declamation, no artifice of rhetoric, in an age like this, veil superficial thinking, or protect elementary error, from certain detection and ignominious exposure.

To these essays will be annexed extracts from the orations, and a few of the specimens of criticism, which he has delivered from the rostrum.

When, independent of the direct and unequivocal evidence which this volume will exhibit, how far he is qualified to perform the arduous and responsible duties of a teacher of oratory under a popular government, it is recollected, that the style and peculiarities of his elocution have been for six years displayed on the rostrum in every part of the United States, it will be admitted, that his pretensions will be fairly and fully before the public.

The undivided attention, which the revision and transcription of the materials for this volume exacts, will suspend his exhibitions on the rostrum, until it issues from the press. He will then deliver from the rostrum three discourses on Oratory, in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and in the city of Washington, previous to the repetition of his course of Lectures in any other American college, previous also to the repetition of this course, he will accomplish his long-delayed visit to Britain.

P. S.—Editors of newspapers generally, those more especially with whom Mr. Ogilvie has the pleasure of being personally acquainted throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to give the preceding communication a place in their respective papers.

FROM MR. EASTMAN'S ORATION,

Pronounced in Hiram Lodge, Lexington, June 24, 1816.

"Secret as may be the springs and regulations of this greatest of societies, yet as clear as the rays of the meridian sun, are its operations and beneficial effects on the community, to him, who will for a moment, view them with candor and an eye unjaudiced by the baneful influence of prejudice. Clothed in the attire of Friendship and Love, she seeks admission into private families, and if she can there be made a welcome guest, happiness is the sure result of such an entertainment."

"Adorned with the emblems of Justice, Prudence, and Good Faith, she flies to the Senate, the Parliament and habitations of Rulers, and when they accept her proffered blessings, and adopt her councils, 'Peace on earth and good will to man,' is the infallible effect. Like the lofty and widely extended oak, whose branches afford shelter and safety to the fowls of Heaven, and shade the beasts of the field from the scorching rays of the sun, so Masonry takes under her fostering arm the widow and the orphan, the stranger and the distressed."

"Its foundation descends to the centre of creation—its breadth reaches from the northern to the southern pole—its length extends from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof—its height meets the Heavens;—Yes, it encircles all created things of time, and embraces futurity as far as thought can penetrate."

"Freemasonry being thus extensive, its principles, its objects, and operations being every where the same, it is obvious, that it serves to unite, in one indissoluble bond of affection, men of the most opposite tenets and of the most distant nations, so that wherever a Mason goes, he is sure to meet with a brother, a friend, and a home."

"Friendship, that sweeter of human life and terrestrial enjoyments, by whose hand the flowers of pleasure are scattered along the rugged and thorny path of life, is the legitimate offspring of our Society. Such also is the nature and tendency of Masonry, that in

our social meetings, union is cemented by sincere attachment, and pleasure is reciprocally communicated in the cheerful observance of every kind and obliging office. Virtue, in all capacities being warmly cherished, shines resplendent on the mind, enlivens the heart, and heightens cool approbation into warm sympathy, and cordial tenderness."

Translated for the Democratic Press.

BULLETIN No. II, OF THE DELIVERING ARMY OF VENEZUELA.

On the 3d, it was scarcely break of day when the squadron set sail for the port of Juan Griego on the northern coast of the Island of Margarita—we had not reached the anchoring ground when a tender from the land came on board the commanding ship with dispatches for his excellency the captain general.

Soon after arrived his excellency the general in chief, John Baptiste de Arismendi to pay him his compliments as the supreme chief of Venezuela, having been already acknowledged in that high station by the army and the inhabitants of the island.

This brave general and his officers were received by the squadron with all that enthusiasm which their brilliant proof of courage repeatedly displayed in the heroic revolution of this island justly inspire.

The Spanish division yet occupied the city of Ascension, the metropolis of the island, where it raised fortifications in the streets and on the heights of almost an impregnable nature, holding besides possession of the Castle Santa Rosa, but they evacuated them on the night of the 2d with such precipitancy as to leave behind their arms, accoutrements and provisions, and retreated to the port of Pamparar.—Our intrepid warriors on the 3d occupied all their ports without firing a gun.

The success that attends the opening of this delivering campaign gives us the strongest hope that the liberty of the whole of Venezuela is rapidly approaching, and our enemy encumbered with the weight of the crimes they have perpetrated in our territory, will soon be destroyed.

The aspect of the city of Ascension shews nothing but a place evacuated by a band of barbarians. They have not left one stone upon another—the whole city has been consumed by fire, and we can safely predict that the destructive system adopted by the Spaniards will move a war against them more terrible even than that of our arms.

On the 4th and 5th days, necessary measures were taken for our squadron to undertake the blockade of Pamparar, and with this object it sailed on the evening of the 6th, making its appearance before that port yesterday morning.

The enemy raises fortifications, but our operations will place him in the alternative of surrendering or perishing.

General Quarters of the city of Norte in the island of Margarita, May 8, 1816.

JAMES MARINO, Maj. Gen.

BULLETIN, No. III.

OF THE DELIVERING ARMY OF VENEZUELA.

On the 25th ult. the squadron set sail from the north point of Margarita, and on the 31st at 5 P. M. anchored in Carupano opposite the battery of Santa Rosa where the Spanish standard was fluttering.

On the morning of the 1st, the supreme chief of the republic who commands the delivering expedition, intimated to the Spanish commander to surrender the place, and in case of refusal he would take it by assault. A verbal answer in the negative was returned.

The column of disembarkation under the orders of General Marino, Gen. Piar and Col. Sublette, began its operation windwardly on the left, and after bearing for two hours an irregular fire of little effect, the supposed impregnable heights which command the city were occupied.

The battery of Santa Rosa and the Spanish flying artillery kept up a constant action with the squadron. Gen. Piar attacked the enemy in the rear with the greatest success, and we took both the place and forts without any loss.

Our victory was complete, and the flight of the enemy shameful, in spite of all his advantages in positions, artillery and cavalry. The whole property of the Spaniards fell into our possession, as also the brig Indio Bello and schr. Fortuna, which were at anchor in the Bay. Our booty is very considerable.

In consequence of taking Carupano, the Spaniards have withdrawn from Cariaco to Guira, and our communications of Maturin are expeditions by land and through Gufo-Trieste.

General Quarters of Carupano, June 3, 1816, year 6th of the Independence.

In the absence of his excellency the major general.

LOUIS DUCOURTAY DE HOLSTEIN,

Second Chief of the Staff

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS,

Accustomed with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers.

August 5, 1816. JABEZ VIGUS.

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Charles Cummins,

Hair Cutter & Wig Maker,

MAIN STREET, next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, informs his customers and ladies and gentlemen of Lexington in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, some elegant Razors, which he will warrant to the purchaser, Razors, Straps and Paste, elegant Tooth Brushes, Whisker Brushes, elegant Pocket Combs, Suspenders, Gloves, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, Superfine French Pomatum, Playing Cards, Best English Soaps of various qualities, elegant Dolls, (London) Military Plumes, elegant red, Antique Oil Brushes, of every description, &c. &c.—All which will be sold very low.

N. B.—A few very elegant Feather Fans.

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"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

Some fellow is now engaged through the Louisville Correspondent, in abusing the people and politics of Lexington, in telling us who he thinks should represent us in Congress, and in setting forth the right of Louisville to a Branch of the United States Bank. He represents our town as on the very verge of ruin, notwithstanding the present appearance of our commercial business, and the numerous public and private improvements which are daily made. Whilst he contends that Louisville is becoming another London, though her ponds are as the *Woods* left them fifty years ago—though we have not heard of a single paved street in that town—though her manufacturing establishments are trifling—and though she does little business, except to transport in dry seasons articles around the falls for strangers, and retail a few foreign goods. We are not ill-natured, and therefore will leave it for others to inquire whether the ponds of Louisville do not produce *ague*, and *banish* once every year, at least, a large portion of her most wealthy population? As to our politics, which seems to give so much offence at Louisville, we perhaps must plead guilty to the charge. We are, it is most true, *STUBBORN DEMOCRATS*, and for that reason like to choose our own public servants, even without consulting Louisville. Perhaps for this reason, too, we have not like our neighbors, *electioneered* with other towns to obtain a Bank, being contented to let our application rest on our own merits—though we will also admit, that possibly we too might have desired *prop* or *crutches* had our claims been more feeble. This writer seems, however, to contend for the right of Louisville to the Branch, more from what he predicts she is hereafter to be, than from what she now is. We are induced to suppose, that here the writer, like all modern prophets, will prove a false one—and that the cent-per-cent gentlemen who will rule the Bank, keeping a steady eye to profit, at the time present and to come, and knowing that Banks make more where there is little business done, and little population, will deem it most prudent to fix the Branch where there is much population seated, and much business carried on. Whenever Louisville answers to the predictions of its friend, it will then be time to establish a Branch there, even to the exclusion of Lexington, but for the present, a man of common sense would as soon think of placing the mother Bank at the city of Richmond, or of sending a Branch to the wilds of the Missouri.

The 13th of August, 1793!

On Thursday last, a number of the republicans of 1793, assembled at Mr. Dunlap's on the Boonborough road, to celebrate the day when the citizens of this neighbourhood FIRST met to oppose the ALIEN & SEDITION BILLS, and the other measures of Mr. Adams's administration. A number of Ladies also attended, who amused themselves by dancing. CHARLES GARR, Esq. was appointed President, and JOHN HARE and JOHN STARKES, Esq. Vice-Presidents. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, which met with the unanimous approbation of the company.

TOASTS:

The 13th August, 1798—A proud day for the freemen of Kentucky, the first who remonstrated when the constitution was violated by the Alien and Sedition laws.

(6 cheers—Hail Columbia)

The Legislature of Virginia and Kentucky—To their noble exertions are we indebted for the overthrow of an administration which threatened alike the constitution and liberty of the people.

(6 cheers—Liberty Tree.)

The oppressed of all countries who have taken refuge in this—Peace and happiness to them unmolested by alien laws.

(6 cheers—The Exile's Welcome.)

The memory of GEORGE NICHOLAS—An able advocate of the constitution when adopted, and an intrepid defender of it when violated by federal misrule.

(Drank standing and uncovered—Dead March.)

The memory of JOHN BRECKINRIDGE—The eloquent and undaunted patriot, who, in the worst of times was on the side of the constitution and the country.

(Drank standing and uncovered—Dead March.)

The freedom of the Press—The indignant rejection of the attempt to shackle it by the sedition law, affords a new guarantee of this true palladium of civil liberty.

(6 cheers.)

The republican principles which bro't JEFFERSON into power—They are still dear to the hearts of freemen: Kentucky was the first to advance them, she will be the last to abandon them.

(12 cheers—Jefferson's March.)

The war—Glorious in its issue to the republican character of our country—blighting to the prospects of federal opposition.

(12 cheers—Yankee Doodle.)

The Kentucky Fair.

(12 cheers—Come haste to the Wedding.)

VOLUNTEER.

By HARRIS H. MOORE—The new State of Indiana—In the late struggle patriotic and firm—may she flourish and be respected among the other states in the union.

(6 cheers.)

Election Returns—(Continued.)

CONGRESS.

1st District—Thomas Fletcher, Esq. to supply the place of the Hon. James Clark, resigned—and David Trimble, Esq. to the next Congress.

2d District—Henry Clay, Esq.

3d District—Col. R. M. Johnson,

4th District—Gen. Joseph Desha,

5th District—Col. Anthony New,

6th District—David Walker, Esq.

7th District—George Robinson, Esq.

8th District—R. C. Anderson, Esq.

9th District—Funstall Quarles,

Green and Adair—William Owens.

enable claimants to make out their cases in the most regular and explicit forms, by observing which, the passage of their claims will be very much facilitated. But in the cases of those to whom your letter alludes, the taking of separate certificates in each, will be unnecessary, as I have before me an authentic copy of Maj. Trigg's roll.

Be assured that I am not disposed to interpose unnecessary forms to delay, or defeat the retribution intended by the government to the sufferers in the late arduous war.

With the sentiments of the greatest respect, and consideration, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

A noble enterprise.—It is reported and believed that a distinguished barrister of this city, together with Captain Bunker of the steam-boat Fulton, have resolved to cross the Atlantic to England, and proceed thence to Russia in the new steam-boat—This grand undertaking, we understand, is in fulfillment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of Steam-boats in the Russian empire for 25 years. As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little or doubt is entertained by naval men of the principle of the attempt. We are delighted with the prospect of a Steam-boat propelled across the Atlantic Ocean, by Americans, "the first." There is no doubt of the expedition; it is determined; and, since rumor is busy on the subject, we make free to mention that Mr. COLDEN is the gentleman alluded to.

Columbian.

SAVANNAH, July 30.

It is reported that some Carthaginian privateers have threatened to take possession of Amelia Island, and make it a depot for their prizes. Its proximity to the Bahama passages, the facility with which small vessels can leave the port with almost any wind, the ease with which the fine harbor of Fernandina may be fortified, and the short distance within which naval stores can be had at any extent, render the position better calculated for infesting the Spanish West-Indies, than any other in the dominions of Spain. If the Carthaginians take the place, and use prudent means to retain it, they will do much towards the independence of their country. The Dutch privateers, it will be remembered, were one of the principal inducements in forcing Spain to acknowledge the Independence of the United Provinces.

A Dutch ship sailed from Amsterdam for New-York on the 13th of June, having on board FOUR HUNDRED and FIVE Swiss passengers.

ENGLAND AND ALGERS.

BOSTON, July 31.

Capt. Snow, who arrived yesterday from Halifax, informs, that the papers of that place of the 20th inst. contained an official account of the renewal of hostilities between Algiers and Great Britain; and of the capture of three English vessels by the Algerines.

The following article from an English paper of the 10th June, corroborates this report:

LONDON, June 10.

Information has this moment been received at Lord's from P. C. TUPPER, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General at Barcelona and Agent for Lloyd's, dated the 29th May, announcing: That on the 16th May an English brig, loading at Oran, was seized by the Moors, and, with the English Vice-Consul, the captain and crew, sent to Algiers, by orders from thence; that on the 17th and 18th, two Gibraltar vessels shared the same fate; and that eleven Spanish vessels at Oran, expecting a similar doom, had hastily left the place, and that three of them had arrived at Carthage, and were the heralds of the above news. Mr. TUPPER adds, "From the above intelligence it is the general opinion in this city, that the Algerines are cruising against our vessels, all which particulars I have communicated to all my Vice-Consuls on the coast, and desired them not to despatch any ship's papers until further information as received, unless the Captains insist thereon at their own risk; in which case to give you advice of the particulars of the vessel, cargo, &c. The measure, although without instructions relative to this unforeseen event, will, I flatter myself, be approved by Lloyd's, and also by ship owners."

"I am, truly, your obedient humble servant,"

"P. C. TUPPER, Esq."

"To Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Junr."

This is further corroborated by letters from Lisbon, dated June 12th, which say, "Advices from respectable sources in the Mediterranean, state, that Algiers has made war on the English, and captured two or three English vessels."

LONDON, June 11.

The duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, has an accredited minister at Paris, although her Duchy is not recognized in the royal almanac. A very extensive scheme of forgery has lately been executed, by which the bankers in town and in different parts of England have been defrauded to a very great amount. The amount, of bills thus fabricated is differently stated, from 50,000l. to 100,000l. and some say, to double the latter sum; but the extent cannot yet be ascertained.

A private letter dated Paris 7th, states "that the wives of the crown prince of Sweden and of Josepa Bonaparte, who are sisters and whose maiden names were Clary, who were still in this capital, have received a notice to quit Paris, as belonging to the family of Bonaparte, according to the law of amnesty, which banishes the relations of that family forever from France."

PARIS, June 12.

Didier's execution has taken place.—He endeavored, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his judges and of government. He stated, that he was but one of twenty-four commissaries appointed by a great Power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving colleagues, would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the king, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval lapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their place, and them in his. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part. The power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
August 1st, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Preparatory to forming a list of army officers, conformably to a resolution of Congress, passed April 27, 1816, the STATE and COUNTY in which each commissioned officer was born, will forthwith be reported to this office.

By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

20,000 Acres of Land, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for Cash in hand at PUBLIC AUCTION, before the door of the state-house in the town of Frankfort, on the 21st day of OCTOBER next, so much of two tracts of Land, containing together 20,000 acres, which is situated in the county of Boone, and which was conveyed by John Fowler and wife to Henry Banks, by deed, which is of record in the office of the Fayette as well as of the general court, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1816, until payment, together with the incidental costs & charges.

This sale is in virtue and pursuance of a deed executed by the said Henry Banks to the subscriber, which bears date on the 24th day of November, 1814, and which is of record in the General Court in which deed certain reservations of several small parcels out of the said two tracts are contained, and which are not liable to sale for the purpose aforesaid; and which deed further provides that the sale of the said lands, shall be made in tracts not to exceed the quantity of 500 acres in any one.—In conformity with which several stipulations and reservations, the said land will be sold and a conveyance executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee for the said Henry Banks.

ISHAM TALBOT.

Frankfort, August 8, 1816.

Take Notice,

Pursuant to a joint order of the County Court of Fayette, we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by said court, to establish the corners, and re-mark the lines of the following tracts of land: Two surveys of Griffin Taylor's, one 660 acres, the other 450 acres; each tract being a part of Angus McDonald's military survey of 2000 acres,—also, a tract of Thomas Streshly's, being a part of the said military survey; and three tracts of Benjamin Berry's, two in McDonald's, and one in Patches' military surveys. We shall meet with the commissioners at the beginning corner of G. Taylor's 660 acres survey near to Capt. B. Berry's fence, on the 10th day of September next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock of that day, and continue from day to day, until all the business is finished.

E. MILTON agt. for

GRIFFIN TAYLOR,

THOS. STRESHLY,

BENJAMIN BERRY.

August 15, 1816.

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Bartholomew Blunt to the subscriber, to secure him the payment of \$1093 45 cents, he will on the 5th day of September next, on the premises, expose to sale at public auction for ready money in hand, the HOUSE & LOT OF GROUND in said deed of trust mentioned on Main street, in the town of Lexington, between the house of John P. Schatzel & Co. and the house of William Huston, running back half way to Short street for a term of years sufficient to pay said debt; but if said house and lot will not sell for sufficient upon a lease for years to pay said sum of money, then on the same day and at the same place, all the right, title, and interest of the said Blunt in and to the said house and lot, so far as it is conveyed by said deed of trust, will be sold for what it will bring in ready money. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

August 17, 1816.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Merchants of this place, that he will positively close the sales of his

SILK GOODS

on Thursday the 22d inst. until which time great bargains may be had, as he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or on a liberal credit. He still has a general assortment on hand, which he will sell by wholesale only, consisting of Levantines, Florences, Lutestrings, Plaid Silk, Wash do. do. Satins, Virginias, Crapes, Gauzes, 6-4 Silk Lace, Benchaws, Sarsenets, Florentine, Linen Cambricks, Black Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Levantine, Demask and Serge Shawls, Mens' and Womens' Silk Hose, do. and do. Silk, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Ribbands, &c. &c. &c.

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, August 19, 1816.

John Nerton, DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington] HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816.

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.] Wool carded at 6d. per pound. Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816.

500 Dollars Reward!!

ESCAPED from prison in Chillicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX CROSBY STERLING. He is about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers; by trade a clothier, can work at carding, or any employment in manufactures, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said JAMES ESSEX alias JAMES ESSEX CROSBY STERLING was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. His partner, who calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THOMAS MAS NOBLE is now in prison, on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

JOHN HAMM,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816. Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

A great Bargain.

I WISH to dispose of my road WAGGON & five excellent HORSES, all in good order, with all the gear and other apparatus.—I will give a liberal credit and take a moderate price. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, four miles south of Nicholasville.

H. KING.

August 12, 1816.

34-3

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,

W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816.

34-

STRAYED

FROM Mrs. Moore's near Lexington, about three weeks since, a CHESUT SORREL HORSE, no marks, save some saddle spots. Whoever has taken him, leaving him at Dr. Overton's shop, shall be rewarded.

34-

August 13.

KENTUCKY, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
ANDREW KINKADE, Deft.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by the affidavit of witnesses, that the defendant Andrew Kinkade is not to be found at his usual place of abode, so as to be served with process; therefore it is ordered, on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendant, Andrew Kinkade, appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, and enter into bond and security to perform the decree of this court that the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state.

A Copy. Teste,

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

KENTUCKY, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
HARRIS' HEIRS, &c. Defts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lucy Smith, Thomas Harris and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Harris, Francis Harris and the several unknown heirs of John Harris, deceased, and the several unknown heirs of Mary Woodson, deceased, late Mary Harris, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper in this commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste,

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

Kentucky, scd.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

John Fowler, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
Wm. Rust, Vincent Rust, David Rust, John Rust, Thos. Birdwhistle, Elizabeth his wife, Robert Rust, James Rust and Alexander Rust, Enoch Rust, Nancy Rust and James Rust, infant heirs of Enos Rust, dec. defendants,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Rust is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore on the complainant's motion, it was ordered, that unless he appear here on or before the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state, for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste,

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living on the Frankfort road, Wolf run, 3 miles from Lexington, and about three quarters of a mile from Town-Fork meeting-house, a small

RED COW,

with her CALF. The cow has a half crop in both ears. The owner can get her by proving property, paying charges, and taking her away.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

August 17.

34-tf

Jessamine County, scd.

TAKEN up by Sterling Crowder, living at the Vineyard, on the Kentucky river, a SORREL MAIRE, with a blaze face and a small snip on her nose, both hind feet white, about six years old, about fourteen hands high. Appraised to 25 dollars.

A Copy. Teste,

JOHN METCALF, J. P. & c.

May 1, 1816.

34-3

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN up by Joseph Hetherford living in Fayette county on the Hickman-road, one SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old, about 15 hands high, a white ring round each ear, branded on the near shoulder thus S, his hind feet white, a small star; appraised to \$40 before me this 5th June, 1816.

34-3*

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

TAKEN up by Henry Maxey, living on South Elkhorn near Higbee's mill, in Fayette county, one GREY HORSE, seven or eight years old, fifteen hands one inch high, nicked tail, a dark spot on his left side. Appraised to 30 dollars before me.

MATTHEW ELDER.

July 15, 1816.

34-3*

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given.

JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816.

29-

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good House Servant.

Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

CONSTABLES BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

